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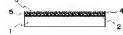
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(54) MANUFACTURE OF MAGNETIC SHEET

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To make it possible to obtain the shielding effect of a magnetic sheet even though the magnetic sheet is thin by a method wherein after a deposited metal layer and a magnetic layer are formed on a base material having a mold-release layer, the magnetic layer and the deposited metal layer are simultaneously separated from the base material to obtain a laminated sheet consisting of the magnetic layer and the deposited metal layer.

SATO SHINJI



SOLUTION: A bonding agent is applied on the mold-release surface 2 of a mold-releasing PET 1 and a metal deposition treatment is performed on the surface of a bonding agent layer 5 on the mold-releasing PET 1 coated with the bonding agent. Moreover, a high-molecular bonding agent and a paint scattered in an organic solvent are applied to the surface of a deposited layer 4 treated with

a metal deposition on the PET 1. Then after an obtained sheet is dried, the sheet is separated from the PET 1 in a state that the layers 3 and 4 are pasted on the sheet, whereby a magnetic sheet is obtained. Moreover, for increasing the shielding effect of the magnetic sheet, a magnetic sheet pasted with a magnetic layer only is laminated on the surface of the layer 4 treated with metal deposition one more layer and a deposited metal layer is made to hold between the magnetic layer and the magnetic layer.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]On a substrate which has a releasing layer, vapor—deposit metal, form a metal deposition layer, and a magnetic paint which distributed flat shape magnetic powder in resin and a solvent is applied on this metal deposition layer, A manufacturing method of a magnetic sheet obtaining a lamination layer sheet which exfoliates simultaneously said magnetic layer and said metal deposition layer from said substrate, and consists of a magnetic layer and a metal deposition layer after drying and forming a magnetic layer.

[Claim 2]On a substrate which has a releasing layer, a magnetic paint which distributed flat shape magnetic powder in resin and a solvent is applied, A manufacturing method of a magnetic sheet obtaining a sheet which exfoliates said magnetic layer from said substrate, and consists of magnetic layers, and obtaining a lamination layer sheet which pasted together this sheet and the lamination layer sheet according to claim 1 by heat press treatment, and sandwiched a metal deposition layer between magnetic layers after drying and forming a magnetic layer.

[Claim 3]A manufacturing method of a magnetic sheet applying and forming said two magnetic layers with different flat shape magnetic powder in a manufacturing method of the magnetic sheet according to claim 2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]In this invention, high frequency electronic equipment, such as a cellular phone, PHS, a walkie-talkie, OA equipment, and a measuring instrument, is equipped about the manufacturing method of a magnetic sheet.

Therefore, it is related with the manufacturing method of the thin magnetic sheet which prevents the internal interference by a radiation noise, and malfunction.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]In order that the noise generated from electronic parts etc. may suppress the influence of the electric circuit on others, etc., magnetic shield materials, such as a metal plate of the high magnetic permeability for generally reflecting a noise, the comparison thick rubber sheet which blended the magnetic body called electromagnetic wave absorber which absorbs electromagnetic waves, etc. are used. [0003]However, when pasting the space where insides, such as small equipment, such as a cellular phone, are slight, with a metal plate, processing was not easy, and with an existing electromagnetic wave absorber, only the comparatively thick sheet could be manufactured due to the manufacturing method, but there was

a problem of being hard to equip since thickness has restrictions.

[0004]Until now, as such a magnetic sheet, the flat shape powder of high magnetic permeability is distributed in an organic binder, and the proposal of the sheet produced by applying on a film is made. For example, the sheet shaped magnetic shield material using the soft magnetic powder for magnetic shielding which comprises magnetic alloy particles of the flat shape of a Fe-Si-Cr system at JP,9-27693.A, The sheet shaped magnetic shield material using the soft magnetic powder for magnetic shielding which mixed the soft magnetism amorphous after alloy powder of flat shape with positive magnetostriction and the soft magnetism crystalline alloy powder of flat shape with zero or negative magnetostriction is shown by JP.9-27694 A

[0005]However, since it was the method of applying the magnetic shield material which was paint-ized in the case of which to substrates, such as PET, and obtaining a sheet, when equipping in the circuit board actually, there was a fault of receiving restrictions of a part for the thickness of an unnecessary PET film and thickness.

[0006]In the sheet which made thin the magnetic shield material and thickness of only the magnetic layer which comprises magnetic alloy particles of the above-mentioned flat shape, electromagnetic waves and all magnetism could not be absorbed, and it could not reflect, but penetrated back, and there was a fault that electromagnetic waves and the effect which controls magnetism fell. The above-mentioned fault is compensated with making shield materials, such as copper and aluminum, into mesh state, and inserting them between magnetic sheets. However, there was a fault that processability worsened by inserting a mesh etc. between magnetic sheets. Or the thickness of a sheet increased.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]That is, the magnetic sheet used for a cellular phone, small communication equipment, etc. as mentioned above has restriction in thickness, and an about 100-micrometer thing cannot be realized in an existing manufacturing method. If the characteristic of magnetic shielding deteriorated even if it satisfied the thickness of the magnetic sheet, there was a problem that it could not be used in a cellular phone.

[0008] This invention solves the above-mentioned problem, and even if thickness is thin, there is in providing the manufacturing method of the magnetic sheet in which a shielding effect does not fall.

[6000]

[Means for Solving the Problem]On a substrate which has a releasing layer, this invention vapor—deposits metal and forms a metal deposition layer, After applying a magnetic paint which distributed flat shape magnetic powder in resin and a solvent, drying and forming a magnetic layer on this metal deposition layer, it is a manufacturing method of a magnetic sheet which obtains a lamination layer sheet which exfoliates simultaneously said magnetic layer and said metal deposition layer from said substrate, and consists of a magnetic layer and a metal deposition layer.

[0010] This invention applies a magnetic paint which distributed flat shape magnetic powder in resin and a solvent on a substrate which has a releasing layer. After drying and forming a magnetic layer, it is a manufacturing method of a magnetic sheet which obtains a sheet which exfoliates said magnetic sheet which said substrate, and consists of magnetic layers, and obtains a lamination layer sheet which pasted this sheet and said lamination layer sheet together by heat press treatment, and sandwiched a metal deposition layer

between magnetic layers.

[0011] This invention is a manufacturing method of a magnetic sheet which applies and forms said two magnetic layers with different flat shape magnetic powder in a manufacturing method of the above-mentioned magnetic sheet.

[0012]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, an embodiment of the invention is described.

[0013]In this invention, in order to solve the thickness of unnecessary PET of the above-mentioned problem, PET which has a mold-release characteristic is used first, and a binding material is applied to the mold release surface of mold-release characteristic PET so that a magnetic sheet and mold-release characteristic PET may exfoliate easily. Next, metal deposition processing is carried out to the binding material stratification plane of mold-release characteristic PET which applied the binding material. The paint distributed in the polymers system binding material and the organic solvent is applied to the deposition layer side of mold-release characteristic PET which carried out deposition treatment with a publicly known coating method. Subsequently, by exfoliating from mold-release characteristic PET, where a magnetic layer and a metal deposition layer are stuck after drying the obtained sheet, the magnetic sheet which does not need PET etc. is obtained and manufacture also of thickness is attained in 20-200 micrometers.

[0014]By adding a metal deposition layer, it becomes a magnetic layer and lamination of a metal deposition layer, and it becomes possible for the shielding characteristic over electromagnetic waves to go up, and to control the electromagnetic waves to penetrate.

[0015]In order to raise the shielding characteristic of a magnetic sheet, to a metal deposition treated surface. It becomes possible to raise the shielding effect characteristic from both directions by making it the lamination layer sheet of the thickness which is 40–400 micrometers which pasted together one more layer of magnetic sheets of only a magnetic layer with heat pressing and in which the metal deposition layer was inserted between magnetic layers.

[0016]As metal used for a metal deposition layer, since it changes with purposes of use as a magnetic sheet, it cannot specify, but in order to acquire a high shielding effect generally, it is preferred that it is the material which has high amplitude permeability and conductivity. For example, publicly known conductive metals, such as gold, silver, copper, aluminum, and nickel, can be suitably chosen according to the characteristic and a use. A filling factor etc, can determine conditions according to the target frequency characteristic. As for the thickness of a metal deposition layer, it is preferred that it is 100–1000 A.

[0017]As flat shape magnetic powder used for a magnetic layer, since it changes with purposes of use as a magnetic sheet, cannot specify, but generally, in order to acquire a high shielding effect, it is preferred that it is the material which has high amplitude permeability, and what has a also geometrically high aspect ratio (value which **(ed) mean particle diameter by average thickness) is desirable. The publicly known flat shape metal powder used as magnetic shield materials, such as sendust alloy powder, permalloy system after alloy powder, and an amorphous alloy, can be suitably chosen according to the characteristic and a use. Powdered particle diameter, the thickness of a magnetic layer, etc. can determine conditions according to the target frequency characteristic. As for a powdered filling factor, it is preferred that it is not less than 70%.

[0018] As for average thickness, about the flat shape metal powder of the soft magnetism to be used, 0.01-1

micrometer or less is desirable. If it becomes thinner than 0.01 micrometer, the dispersibility to a binding material worsens, and even if it performs orientation treatment by an external magnetic field, particles will not fully be equal to one way. Also the material of the same presentation, magnetic properties, such as amplitude permeability, fall and magnetic shielding characteristics also fall.

[0019]On the other hand, if average thickness exceeds 1 micrometer, a filling factor will fall. Since an aspect ratio also becomes small, the influence of a demagnetizing field becomes large and a shielding characteristic becomes insufficient for the reason of amplitude permeability falling.

[0020]In the binding material applied on mold-release characteristic PET, and the binding material used for a magnetic layer. Although there is no restriction in particular, if it is resin which exfoliates easily from mold-release characteristic PET to be used while the metal deposition layer had been stuck on the magnetic layer, it can choose from publicly known thermosetting resin, such as a urethane system, a vinyl system, and acrylic, thermoplastics, etc. suitably after spreading and desiccation. As long as it is required, additive agents, such as a hardening agent, a dispersing agent and a coupling agent, may be contained.

[0021]Release agents, such as silicone, are applied to one side of PET to which the base film used for this invention is said as mold-release characteristic PET. The above-mentioned binding material is applied to the side to which the release agent of this mold-release characteristic PET is applied, metal is vapor-deposited, further, a magnetic paint is applied and an after-desiccation coat is exfoliated from mold-release characteristic PET. The base film is not limited to PET, and it is nonmagnetic [of other synthetic resin films, paper, a synthetic paper, etc.], the surface treatment is carried out with the release agent, and it should just have sufficient mold-release characteristic.

[0022]As a coating method, publicly known coating methods, such as a die coater, a reverse coating machine, a photogravure coating machine, and a bar coating machine, can be chosen. As long as it is required, orientation treatment may be performed for flat shape particles to field inboard by magnetic field orientation before after-spreading desiccation.

[0023]The method which makes biaxial the method separated when beginning to wind again, after rolling round a base film and a magnetic sheet simultaneously once as a rolling-up method, or a take-up motion, is separated in front of a winder, and is rolled round, respectively may be used.

[0024]The thickness of a magnetic sheet is 20–200 micrometers, and its 50–150 micrometers are especially desirable. At less than 20 micrometers, the magnetic characteristics, such as magnetic shielding characteristics, are not obtained for thickness. In the case where 200 micrometers is exceeded, when using it for small communication equipment and small electronic equipment, such as a cellular phone, in order to use it actually, sticking a pressure sensitive adhesive sheet etc. on one side of a magnetic sheet, attachment becomes difficult on the problem of the space attached to a printed circuit board or a case. [0025]

[Example]Hereafter, a concrete example is raised about a magnetic sheet and this invention is explained still in detail,

[0026](Example 1) In Example 1, the magnetic sheet which has the structure of a magnetic layer + metal deposition layer was produced. The sectional view explaining the manufacturing method of the magnetic sheet of Example 1 is shown in drawing 1.

[0027] By the reverse coating machine, the binding material [Queen tuck 3421 (made by Nippon Zeon Co.,

Ltd.]] was applied to the field with the releasing layer 2 of mold-release characteristic PET1 [A43 (made by Tejin, Ltd.)] so that it might become the thickness of 5-10 micrometers of dry paint films. After rolling round to rolled form, at 50 **, it heated for two days, and hardened, and the binding material layer 5 was formed. [0028]After having begun to roll this again and carrying out aluminum vacuum evaporation to the binding material stratification plane of the above-mentioned mold-release characteristic PET, it rolled round to rolled form, and dried for two days at 50 **, and the metal deposition layer 4 was formed.

[0029] Sendust powder was ground using the pin type mill, and flat shape metal powder was obtained. Flattening of Sendust powder was performed until weight average particle size D_{so} was set to 30 micrometers. Weight average particle size D_{so} was measured with the particle-size-distribution meter using light scattering.

[0030]It mixed with the following binding material, the hardening agent, and the solvent, and this powder was paint-ized.

Polyurethane resin NIPPORAN 2304 (made by a Japanese polyurethane company)

200 weight-section polyisocyanate Coronate L 10 (made by Japanese polyurethane company) weight-section solvent MEK 800 weight section[0031]By the reverse coating machine, the above-mentioned paint was applied to the deposition layer side of mold-release characteristic PET which performed aluminum deposition treatment so that it might become the thickness of 120 micrometers of dry paint films. After rolling round to rolled form, at 50 **, it heated for two days, and hardened, and the magnetic layer 3 was formed. It was begun again to roll this, the binding material layer 5, the metal deposition layer 4, and the magnetic layer 3 were simultaneously exfoliated from mold-release characteristic PET1, and the magnetic sheet which they laminated was obtained. The filling factor of the metal deposition layer 4 was 100 % of the weight, and the filling factor of the magnetic powder of the magnetic layer 3 was 80 % of the weight. The thickness of the magnetic sheet was 125 micrometers.

[0032](Example 2) In Example 2, the magnetic sheet which has the structure of a magnetic layer + metal deposition layer + magnetic layer was produced. The sectional view of the magnetic sheet of Example 2 is shown in drawing 2. As for 3, in drawing 2, a metal deposition layer and 5 are binding material layers a magnetic layer and 4.

[0033]By the reverse coating machine, the binding material [PVDF (made by the Kureha chemicals company)] was applied to the releasing layer side of mold-release characteristic PET [A35 (made by Teijin, Ltd.)] so that it might become the thickness of 5-10 micrometers of dry paint films. After rolling round to rolled form, at 50 **, it heated for two days and hardened.

[0034]After having begun to roll this again and carrying out copper vacuum evaporation on the binding material stratification plane of the above-mentioned mold-release characteristic PET, it rolled round to rolled form and dried for two days at 50 **.

[0035] Sendust powder was ground using the pin type mill, and flat shape metal powder was obtained. Flattening of Sendust powder was performed until weight average particle size D_{so} was set to 30 micrometers. Weight average particle size D_{so} was measured with the particle-size-distribution meter using light scattering.

[0036]It mixed with the following binding material, the hardening agent, and the solvent, and this powder was paint-ized.

Polyurethane resin UR8700 (made by Toyobo Co., Ltd.) 200 weight-section polyisocyanate Coronate L (made by a Japanese polyurethane company) 10 weight-section solvent MEK 800 weight section[0037]By the reverse coating machine, the above-mentioned paint was applied to the deposition layer side of mold-release characteristic PET which performed copper deposition treatment so that it might become the thickness of 120 micrometers of dry paint films. After rolling round to rolled form, at 50 **, it heated for two days and hardened. It was begun again to roll this, the binding material layer, the metal deposition layer, and the magnetic layer were simultaneously exfoliated from mold-release characteristic PET, and the magnetic sheet which they laminated was obtained. The filling factor of the metal deposition layer was 100 % of the weight, and the filling factor of the magnetic powder of a magnetic layer was 80 % of the weight.

[0038]By the reverse coating machine, only the above-mentioned paint was applied to the releasing layer side of another mold-release characteristic PET so that it might become the thickness of 120 micrometers of dry paint films. After rolling round to rolled form, at 50 **, it heated for two days and hardened. It was begun again to roll this, and exfoliated from mold-release characteristic PET, and the magnetic sheet of only a magnetic layer was obtained.

[0039]The magnetic sheet of the lamination which sandwiched the metal deposition layer between magnetic layers was obtained by pasting together the magnetic sheet of only the magnetic layer obtained to the 2nd to the vacuum evaporation side of the magnetic sheet obtained first so that two magnetic sheets may not separate with heat pressing. This becomes possible to shield the electromagnetic waves from both directions. The thickness of the magnetic sheet was 250 micrometers.

[0040](Example 3) In Example 3, the magnetic sheet which has the structure of a magnetic layer + metal deposition layer + magnetic layer where flat shape metal powder differs was produced. The sectional view of the magnetic sheet of Example 3 is shown in drawing3. As for 3 and 6, in drawing3. a metal deposition layer and 5 are binding material layers a magnetic layer and 4.

[0041]By the reverse coating machine, the binding material [PVDF (made by the Kureha chemicals company)] was applied to the releasing layer side of mold-release characteristic PET [A35 (made by Teijin, Ltd.)] so that it might become the thickness of 5-10 micrometers of dry paint films. After rolling round to rolled form, at 50 **, it heated for two days and hardened.

[0042]After having begun to roll this again and carrying out copper vacuum evaporation on the binding material stratification plane of the above-mentioned mold-release characteristic PET, it rolled round to rolled form and dried for two days at 50 **.

[0043]Sendust powder was ground using the pin type mill, and flat shape metal powder was obtained. Flattening of Sendust powder was performed until weight average particle size D_{50} was set to 30 micrometers. Weight average particle size D_{50} was measured with the particle-size-distribution meter using light scattering.

[0044]It mixed with the following binding material, the hardening agent, and the solvent, and this powder was paint-ized.

Polyurethane resin UR8700 (made by Toyobo Co., Ltd.) 200 weight-section polyisocyanate Coronate L (made by a Japanese polyurethane company) 10 weight-section solvent MEK 800 weight section[0045]By the reverse coating machine, the above-mentioned paint was applied to the deposition layer side of mold-release characteristic PET which performed copper deposition treatment so that it might become the thickness of 120 micrometers of dry paint films. After rolling round to rolled form, at 50 ***, it heated for two days and hardened. It was begun again to roll this, the binding material layer, the deposition layer, and the magnetic layer were simultaneously exfoliated from mold-release characteristic PET, and the magnetic sheet which laminated them was obtained. The filling factor of the metal deposition layer was 100 % of the weight, and the filling factor of the magnetic layer was 80 % of the weight.

[0046]Next, PC permalloy powder was ground using the pin type mill, and flat shape metal powder was obtained. Flattening of PC permalloy powder was performed until weight average particle size D₅₀ was set to 30 micrometers. Weight average particle size D₅₀ was measured with the particle-size-distribution meter using light scattering.

[0047] It mixed with the following binding material, the hardening agent, and the solvent, and this powder was paint-ized.

Polyurethane resin NIPPORAN 2304 (made by a Japanese polyurethane company)

200 weight-section polyisocyanate Coronate L (made by a Japanese polyurethane company) 10 weight-section solvent MEK 800 weight section[0048]By the reverse coating machine, the above-mentioned paint was applied to the releasing layer side of 50-micrometer-thick mold-release characteristic PET [A43 (made by Teijin)] so that it might become the thickness of 120 micrometers of dry paint films. After rolling round to rolled form, at 50 **, it heated for two days and hardened. It was begun again to roll this, and exfoliated from mold-release characteristic PET, and the magnetic sheet of only a magnetic layer was obtained.

[0049]The magnetic sheet of the lamination which sandwiched the metal deposition layer between two kinds of magnetic layers by different flat shape metal powder by pasting together the magnetic sheet of only the magnetic layer obtained to the 2nd to the deposition layer side of the magnetic sheet obtained first so that two magnetic sheets may not separate with heat pressing was obtained. This becomes possible to shield the electromagnetic waves from both directions. It becomes possible to shield simultaneously the electromagnetic waves of a frequency characteristic which is different with one magnetic sheet for the magnetic layer which consists of different flat shape metal powder. That is, it becomes possible to shield electromagnetic waves in a large frequency band. The thickness of the magnetic sheet was 250 micrometers

[0050]In the printed circuit board in which the electronic parts of the communications department inside small communication equipment, such as a cellular phone, the receive section, the local dispatch part, and the antenna shared part are mounted, Improvement in receiving sensitivity was found by arranging an earth pattern to a circuit block respectively, using a metallic conductor board, and making the arrangement which approached the magnetic sheet which is in the state which carried out electromagnetic shielding also including surrounding space, and was produced with the manufacturing method of this invention especially on the transmission section and the receive section.

[0051]

[Effect of the Invention]As mentioned above, according to this invention, even if thickness was thin, the manufacturing method of the magnetic sheet in which a shielding effect does not fall was able to be provided. [Brief Description of the Drawings]

Drawing 1) The sectional view which explains to one side of Example 1 of this invention the manufacturing

method of the magnetic sheet which has a magnetic layer.

[Drawing 2]The sectional view of the magnetic sheet which has a magnetic layer to both sides of Example 2 of this invention.

[Drawing 3] The sectional view of the magnetic sheet which has a magnetic layer which is different to both sides of Example 3 of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Mold-release characteristic PET
- 2 Releasing layer
- 3 Magnetic layer
- 4 Metal deposition layer
- 5 Binding material layer
- 6 Magnetic layer

[Translation done.]

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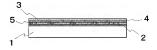
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(54) 【発明の名称】 磁気シートの製造方法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 厚さが薄くても、シールド効果が低下しない 磁気シートの製造方法を提供する。

【解決手段】 離型層 2 を有する離型性 P E T 1 上に金 属を蒸着し、金属蒸着層4を形成し、この上に扁平状金 属粉末を樹脂及び溶剤中に分散した磁性塗料を塗布、乾 **繰し、磁性層3を形成した後に、磁性層3と金属蒸着層** 4 を同時に離型性PET 1 から剥離する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】 離型層を有する基材上に金融を蒸着し、 金属蒸消層を形成し、該金属蒸消層の上に扁平状低性粉 未を開脂及び溶剤中に分散した磁性塗料を施す、乾燥 し、磁性層を形成した後に、前記磁性層と前記金属蒸消 層を同時に前記基材から制隆して磁性層と金属蒸消層か らなる報節シートを得ることを特徴とする磁気シートの 製造方法。

【請求項2】 離型層を有する基材上に、扁平状磁性粉末を樹脂及び溶剤中に分散した磁性塗料を塗布、を塗布 し、磁性層を形成した後に、前記磁性層を前定基材から 剥離して磁性網からなるシートを得、該シートと請求項 1 記載の模例シートを熱プレス処理によって貼り合わ は、磁性層と磁性層の間に金剛蒸着層を挟んだ積層シートを提るとを特徴とする磁気シートの製造方法。 【請求項3】 請求項2記載の磁気シートの製造方法に

おいて、前記2つの磁性層を異なる扁平状磁性粉末で塗 布して形成することを特徴とする磁気シートの製造方 法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は、磁気シートの製造 方法に関し、携常電話、PHS、無線機、OA機器、測 定器等の高周波電子機器に装着することにより、輻射ノ イズによる内部干渉、誤動作を防止する薄型の磁気シー トの製造方法に関する。

[0002]

【能来の技術】電子部品等から発生するノイズが他の電気回路等への影響を抑えるために、一般的にはノイズを良射するための高速酸半の金属板等の磁気シールド材や、電磁波を吸収する電磁波吸収体といわれる磁性体を配合した比較的厚手のゴムシート等が用いられている。 (0003] しかし、携帯電話等の小型機器等の内部のわずかな空脈に接着する場合には、金頭検管では加工が容易ではなく、また、現存している電磁波吸収体では製造方法の関係で比較的厚いシートしか製造できず、厚さに制約があるため装着しにくいという問題があった。

【0004】とれまで、このような磁気シートとして
は、高透磁率の扁平状粉末を有機結合剤中に分散してフ
ィルム上に塗布して符られるシートの提案がなされてい
る。例えば、特開平9-27693では、Fe-Si-0
C F系の扁平状の磁性合金粒子から構成される磁気シールド材、
特開平9-27694では、正の磁流をもつ扁平状の軟 磁性アモルフス合金粉末と、果または負の組織をもつ扁平状の軟 磁性アモルフス合金粉末と、果または負の組織をもつ扁平状の軟

【0005】しかし、いずれの場合においても、塗料化 した磁気シールド材をPFT等の基材に涂布してシート 50

を得る方法であるため、実際には回路基板内に装着する 際、不要なPETフィルムの厚さ分、厚さの制約を受け るという欠点があった。

【0006】また、上記の目平泉の磁性合金配子から構成される磁性層のみの磁気シールド材や順厚を薄くしたシートでは、電磁波、磁気すべてを吸収、反射できず、後ろに透過し、電磁波、磁気を抑制する効果が低下するという欠点があった。磁気シートの間に積、アルミ等のシールド材をメッシュ状にし、挟むことで直にの欠点を補っている。しかし、磁気シート間にメッシュ等を挟むことで加工性が悪くなったり、シートの厚みが増すというな占があったり、シートの厚みが増すというな占があったり、シートの厚みが増すというな占があったり、シートの厚みが増すというな占があったり、シートの厚みが増すというな占があった。

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】即ち、上述したように 携帯電話や小型通信機器等に使用される磁気シートは、 厚さに制限があり、現存している製造方法では、100 μ 配程度のものが実現できない。また、磁気シートの厚 きを満足しても、磁気シールドの特性が劣化しては、携 帯温試等には使用できないという間距があったの

【0008】本発明は、上記の問題点を解決し、厚さが 薄くても、シールド効果が低下しない磁気シートの製造 方法を提供することにある。

[0009]

【認題を解決するための手段】本発明は、難型帽を有する結材上に金属を進着し、金属議會層を形成し、該金属 蒸穀層の上に扁平央級性勢大走機翻及び落利中に分散した磁性塗料を徐布、乾燥し、磁性層を形成した後に、前配磁性層と前記念属蒸穀層を同時に前記基材から剥離して整性層と金属蒸穀割からなる積弱シートを得る磁気シートの製造方法である。

【0010】また、本発明は、離型層を有する話材上 に、扁平状磁性粉末を棚飾及び落剤中に分散した破性塗 料を塗布、乾燥し、磁性層を形成した後に、 高近線性層 を前記基材から剥離して磁性層からなるシートを得、該 シートと前記機関シートを熱プレス処理によって貼り合 わせ、磁性層と磁性層の間に金順蒸着層を挟んだ積層シ ートを得る磁気シートの製造方法である。

【0011】また、本発明は、上記磁気シートの製造方法において、前記2つの磁性層を異なる扁平状磁性粉末で塗布して形成する磁気シートの製造方法である。

[0012]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態につい て説明する。

【0013】 朱炯明においては、上記問題点の不要なP ETの厚みを解決するために、まず、龍型化を有するP ETを使用し、磁気シートと権型性P F T アデ系は剥離 するように、離型性P E T の離型面に結合剤を徐布す る。次に、結合剤を塗布した離型性P E T の結合剤層面 に金網蒸着処理をする。さらに、蒸着処理をした離型性 P F T の洗着側に、金分子系統合剤UFT を開発が創むに 分散した塗料を公知の塗工方式により塗布する。次いで、得られたシートを乾燥後に避性層と金属蒸着層が貼り付けられた状態で離型性PETから剥離することにより、PET等が不要な磁性シートが得られ、厚さも20~200μmの範囲で製造が可能となる。

【0014】金属蒸着層を加えることにより、磁性層と 金属蒸着層の積層となり電磁波に対するシールド特性が 上がり、透過する電磁波を抑制することが可能となる。

【0018】さらに、磁気シートのシールド特性を上げるために、金属蒸着処理面に、総性層のみの磁気シート で参加プレスによってもう1層階からかせ、磁性層と磁性層の間に金属蒸発層が挟まれた、40~400μmの原さの観度シートにすることで両方向からのシールド効果特性を上げることが可能となる。

【0016】金属蒸着層に用いる金属としては、磁気シートとしての使用目的により異なるため特定できないが、一般的には高いシールド効果を得るためには、高い透磁率と増電率を有する材料であることが好ましい。例えば、金、銀、線、アルミニウム、ニッケル等の公知の導電性金属を特性及び用途に応じて適宜選択できる。充・超率等も、目的の周波数特性に合わせて条件を決定できる。なお、金属蒸着層の厚さは、100~1001オングストロームであることが好ましい。

【00018】健用する軟磁性の扁平状金属粉末については、平均厚さは0.01~1μm以下が望ましい。0.01μmより再次なると、熱合外への分散性が悪くなり、外部健康による配向処理を施しても粒子が十分に一方向に描わない。同一般成の材料でも透碳率等の磁気特 40世が低下し、磁気シールド特性も低下する。

【0019】一方、平均原さが1μmを越えると、充填 率が低下する。また、アスペクト比も小さくなるので、 反磁界の影響が大きくなり、透磁率が低下する等の理由 はよりシールド特性が不十分となる。

【0020】 韓型性PET上に塗布する結合剤と磁性層 に用いる結合剤には、特に、制限はないが、塗布、乾燥 後、金属蒸着層が磁性層に貼り付けられたまま、使用す る韓型性PETから容易に利離する制脂であれば、ウレ タン系、ビニル系、アクリル系等、公知の熱硬化性樹 脂、熱可塑性樹脂等から適宜に選択することができる。 必要であれば、硬化剤、分散剤、カップリング剤等の添 加剤を含有してもよい。

【0021】本発明に用いる基材フィルムは、鍵型性P E TといわれるPETの片面にシリコーン等の簡型別が 塗布されているものである。この離型性PETの構型剤 が塗布されている側に上記貼合剤を塗布し、金属を蒸落 し、さらに、磁気塗料を塗布し、炎燥後濃灰を塑型性P ETから剥削する。なお、基材フィルムは、PETに限 定されているものではなく、その他の合成制間フィル 、紙、合成研等の非磁性であり、難型別にも表面処 別がされていて十分な離型性を有するものであればよ

【0022】 塗工方法としては、ダイコーター、リバー スコーター、グラピアコーター、バーコーター等の公知 の塗工方法が選択できる。必要であれば、塗布後乾燥前 に配場配向により扁平状粒子を面内方向に配向処理を施 してもよい。

【0023】巻き取り方式としては、基材フィルムと磁 気シートを一度同時に巻き取ってから再度巻き出す際に 分離する方式、あるいは巻き取り装置を2軸にして、巻 き取り機の前で分離してそれぞれ巻き取る方式でもよ

【0024】磁気シートの厚さは、 $20 \sim 200 \mu$ mで あり、特に $50 \sim 150 \mu$ mが望ましい。厚さが 20μ m未満では、磁気シールド特性等の磁気的な特性が得ら れない。また、 200μ mを越えた場合では、携帯電話 等の小型通信機器や小型の電子機能に使用する際、実際 には磁気シートの片面に粘着シート等を貼り付けて使用 するため、プリント基板や筐体に取り付けるスペースの 開節で取り付けが即爆化なる

[0025]

【実施例】以下、磁気シートについて具体的実施例を上 げて、本発明をさらに詳細に説明する。

【0026】(実施例1)実施例1では、慰性層+金属 蒸箱層の構造を有する磁気シートを作製した。図1に、 実施例1の磁気シートの製造方法を説明する断面図を示 す。

【0027】整理性PETT [443(帝人共型)] の 離型層 2 のある面に結合剂 [94790 94793 421 (日本セオン社製)] をリバースコーターにより、乾燥塗膜 $5-10\mu$ 00 厚さになるように釜布した。ロール状に巻き取った後、500で2 日間知熟して硬化し、結合剤 網 95 を形成した。

【0028】これを再度、巻き出し、上記の離型性PFTの結合剤層面にアルミ蒸着をした後、ロール状に巻き取り、50℃で2日間乾燥し、金属蒸着層4を形成した。

【0029】センダスト粉末をピン型ミルを用いて粉砕 し、扁平状金属粉末を得た。センダスト粉末の扁平化 は、重量平均粒径Dso が30µmになるまで行った。 重量平均粒径 D 50 は、光散乱を利用した粒度分布計に より測定した。

ポリイソシアネート コロネートし

【0031】アルミ蒸着処理を行った離型性PETの蒸 着層面に上記の塗料をリバースコーターにより、乾燥塗 膜120μmの厚さになるよう塗布した。ロール状に巻 10 き取った後、50℃で2日間加熱して硬化し、磁性層3 を形成した。これを再度巻き出し、鍵型件PFT1から 結合剤層 5、金属蒸着層 4、磁性層 3を同時に剥離し、 それらが積層した磁気シートを得た。金属蒸着層4の充 填率は、100重量%で、磁性層3の磁性粉末の充填率 は、80重量%であった。磁気シートの膜厚は、125 umであった。

【0032】(実施例2)実施例2では、磁性層+金属 蒸着層+磁性層の構造を有する磁気シートを作製した。 図2に、実施例2の耐気シートの新面図を示す。図2に 20 おいて、3は、磁性層、4は、金属蒸着層、5は、結合 剤層である。

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【0037】鋼蒸着処理を行った離型性PETの蒸着層 面に上記の途料をリパースコーターにより、乾燥途膜1 20 µmの厚さになるよう塗布した。ロール状に巻き取 った後、50℃で2日間加熱して硬化した。これを再 度、巻き出し、離型性PETから結合剤層、金属蒸着 層、磁性層を同時に剥離し、それらが積層した磁気シー トを得た。金属蒸着層の充填率は、100重量%で、磁 性層の磁性粉末の充填率は、80重量%であった。

【0038】さらに別の離型性PETの離型層面に上記 の途料のみをリバースコーターにより、乾燥塗膜120 μmの厚さになるように塗布した。ロール状に巻き取っ た後、50℃で2日間加熱して硬化した。これを再度巻 き出し、離型性PETから剥離し、磁性層のみの磁気シ ートを得た。

【0039】初めに得た磁気シートの蒸着面に、2番目 40 に得た磁性層のみの磁性シートを熱プレスによって2つ の磁気シートが剥がれないように貼り合わせることで、 磁性層と磁性層の間に金属蒸着層を挟んだ積層の磁気シ ートを得た。これにより、両方向からの電磁波をシール ドすることが可能となる。磁気シートの膜厚は、250 μmであった。

> ポリウレタン樹脂 UR8700 ポリイソシアネート コロネートし 溶剤 MEK

【0045】銅蒸着処理を行った離型性PETの蒸着層 so 面に上記の塗料をリパースコーターにより、乾燥塗膜1

【0030】この粉末を下記の結合剤、硬化剤及び溶剤 と混合し途料化した。

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200重量部

(日本ポリウレタン社製) 10重量部 800重量部

【0033】離型性PET「A35(帝人社製)]の離 型層面に結合剤「PVDF(呉羽化学社製)]をリバー スコーターにより、乾燥塗膜5~10μmの厚さになる ように塗布した。ロール状に巻き取った後、50℃で2 日間加勢して硬化した。

【0034】これを再度巻き出し、上記の離型性PET の結合剤層面上に鋼蒸着をした後、ロール状に巻き取 5.0℃で2日間乾燥した。

【0035】センダスト粉末をピン型ミルを用いて粉砕 し、扁平状金属粉末を得た。センダスト粉末の扁平化 は、重量平均粒径D50 が30 umになるまで行った。 重量平均粒径D50 は、光散乱を利用した粒度分布計に より測定した。

【0036】この粉末を下記の結合剤、硬化剤及び溶剤 と混合し途料化した。

(東洋紡社製) 200重量部 (日本ポリウレタン社製) 10重量部 800重量部

【0040】(実施例3)実施例3では、扁平状金属粉 末が異なる磁性層+金羅蒸着層+磁性層の構造を有する 磁気シートを作製した。図3に、実施例3の磁気シート の断面図を示す。図3において、3、6は、磁性層、4 は、金属蒸着層、5は、結合剖層である。

【0041】離型性PET [A35 (帝人社製)] の離 型層面に結合剤「PVDF(県羽化学社製)]をリバー スコーターにより、乾燥塗膜5~10μmの厚さになる ように塗布した。ロール状に巻き取った後、50℃で2 日間加熱して硬化した。

【0042】これを再度、巻き出し、上記の離型性PE Tの結合剤層面上に銅蒸着をした後、ロール状に巻き取 り、50℃で2日間乾燥した。

【0043】センダスト粉末をピン型ミルを用いて粉砕 し、扁平状金属粉末を得た。センダスト粉末の扁平化 は、重量平均粒径D50 が30 µmになるまで行った。 重量平均粒径D50 は、光散乱を利用した粒度分布計に より測定した。

【0044】この粉末を下記の結合剤、硬化剤及び溶剤 と混合し涂料化した。

800重量部

(東洋紡社製) 200重量部 (日本ポリウレタン社製) 10重量部

2.0 umの厚さになるよう途布した。ロール状に巻き取 った後、50℃で2日間加熱して硬化した。これを再 度、巻き出し、離型性PETから結合剤層、蒸着層、磁 性層を同時に剥離し、それらを積層した磁気シートを得 た。金属萃着層の充填率は、100重量%で、磁性層の 磁性粉末の充填率は、80重量%であった。

【0046】次に、PCパーマロイ粉末をピン型ミルを

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【0048】原さ50 umの離型性PET「A43(帝 人製)] の離型層面に上記の塗料をリバースコーターに より、乾燥途膜120 µmの厚さになるよう途布した。 ロール状に巻き取った後、50℃で2日間加熱して硬化 した。これを再度、巻き出し、離型性PETから剥離し 磁性層のみの磁気シートを得た。

【0049】最初に得た磁気シートの蒸着層面に、2番 目に得た磁性層のみの磁気シートを熱プレスによって2 つの磁気シートが剥がれないように貼り合わせること で、異なる扁平状金属粉末による2種類の磁性層と磁性 層の間に金属蒸着層を挟んだ積層の磁気シートを得た。 これにより、両方向からの電磁波をシールドすることが 可能となる。また、異なる扁平状金属粉末からなる磁性 層のため、1つの磁気シートで異なる周波数特性の雷磁 波を同時にシールドすることが可能となる。すなわち広 い周波数帯域で電磁波をシールドすることが可能とな る。磁気シートの膜厚は、250 μmであった。

【0050】なお、携帯電話等の小型通信機器内部の通 信部、受信部、局部発信部、アンテナ共用部の電子部品 30 が実装されているプリント基板において、各々回路プロ ックにアースパターンを配置し、金属導体板を使用し、 周囲空間をも含めて電磁シールドした状態で、特に送信

[図1]

用いて粉砕し、扁平状金属粉末を得た。PCパーマロイ 粉末の扁平化は、重量平均粒径 D50 が30 μmになる まで行った。重量平均粒径D50 は、光散乱を利用した 粒度分布計により測定した。

【0047】この粉末を下記の結合剤。硬化剤及び溶剤 と混合し途料化した。

200重量部

(日本ポリウレタン計製) 10重量部 800重量部

部、受信部上に本発明の製造方法により作製した磁気シ 一トを近接した配置にすることにより、受信感度の向上 がみられた。

[0051]

【発明の効果】以上のように、本発明によれば、厚さが 薄くても、シールド効果が低下しない磁気シートの製造 方法を提供することができた。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施例1の片面に磁件層を有する磁気 シートの製造方法を説明する断面図。

【図2】本発明の実施例2の両面に磁性層を有する磁気 シートの断面図。

【図3】本発明の実施例3の両面に異なる磁性層を有す る磁気シートの断面図。

【符号の説明】 1 辞型件 PET

離型層

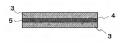
3 磁性層

金屈蒸着層 結合剖照

磁件層

[X3]





[図2]

フロントページの続き

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